Statement

Major Schemes/Programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the welfare and Development of Scheduled Tribes

Central Sector Schemes

1 Grant in Aid to NGOs for Scheduled tribes including Coaching and Allied and award for exemplary service.

2 Vocational Training in Tribal Areas

3 Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets

4 Grant-in-Aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations for Minor Forest Produce

5 Development of Primitive Tribal Groups

6 Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for Scheduled Tribe Students

Centrally Sponored Schemes

7 Scheme of Post Matric, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit of Scheduled Tribe Students

8 Girls Hostel and Boys Hostel for Scheduled Tribes

9 Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Area

10 Research Information & Mass Education Tribal Festival and Others

Special Area Programmes

11 Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan

12 Grant-in-aid under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution

BPL people in the beginning of Tenth plan

†2988. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people who were living below the poverty line in the beginning of Tenth Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) the provision made of poverty alleviation in the Tenth Plan; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have not been successful in poverty alleviation programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) The Planning Commission estimates the incidence of poverty at national and state level from the large sample survey on household consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) at an interval of approximately five years according to the Expert Group Methodology (Lakdawala Committee on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor). Such survey that was conducted just before the Tenth Plan period was in the year 1999-2000 (NSS 55th Round). Therefore, the estimate of the number of people who were living below the poverty line in the beginning of Tenth Five Year Plan, on the basis of the results of 55th Round of NSSO is given in the Statement enclosed *{See below)*.

(b) In rural areas, the Ministry of Rural Development implements through the State Governments the main poverty alleviation programmes namely, the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGDY), Sampooma Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and Indira Awas Yojana (IAY). The Central allocation under these schemes during the Tenth Five Year Plan is Rs. 42558.00 crores.

The poverty alleviation programme which is being implemented in urban areas is Swama Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) rests with the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation. The Tenth Plan allocation was Rs. 541 crore. This programme seeks to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed poor through setting up of micro enterprises and also through provision of Wage Employment by utilizing their labour for construction of useful public assets. In addition, the Tenth Plan allocation for the The Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) was of Rs. 2043 crore and for National Slum Development Programme (NSDP), it was Rs. 1429 crore. These two programmes are meant for providing sheiter/upgradation of shelter and environmental upgradation for the urban slum dwellers.

(c) According to the progress reports received from the State Governments and various Impact Assessment Studies/Evaluation Studies, these programmes are being implemented successfully in most of the States.

Also, the impact of poverty alleviation programmes will be known when

the next poverty estimate on the basis of the 61 st round (2004-05) of NSS large sample survey on household consumer expenditure is done. The outcome of the survey has not been published.

Statement

Number and Percentage of Population Below Poverty Line by States—1999-2000

SI. No.	States/U.T's	Rural No. of Persons (Lakhs)	Uitsan No. of Persons (Lakhs)	Combined No. of Persons (Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58.13	60.88	119.01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.80	0.18	3.98
3.	Assam	92.17	2.38	94.55
4.	Bihar	376.51	49.13	425.64
5.	Goa	0.11	0.59	0.70
6.	Gujarat	39.80	28.09	67.89
7.	Haryana	11.94	5.39	17.34
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4.84	0.29	5.12
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.97	0.49	3.46
10.	Karnataka	59.91	44.49	104.40
11.	Kerala	20.97	20.07	41.04
12.	Madhya Pradesh	217.32	81.22	298.54
13.	Maharashtra	125.12	102.87	227.99
14.	Manipur	6.53	0.66	7.19
15.	Meghalaya	7.89	0.34	8.23
16.	Mizoram	1.40	0.45	1.85
17.	Nagaland	5.21	0.28	5.49
18.	Orissa	143.69	25.40	169.09
19.	Punjab	10.20	4.29	14.49
20.	Rajasthan	55.06	26.78	81.83
21.	Sikkim	2.00	0.04	2.05
22.	Tamil Nadu	80.51	49.97	130.48
23.	Tripura	12.53	0.49	13.02
24.	Uttar Pradesh	412.01	117.88	529.89
25.	West Bengal	180.11	33.38	213.49
26.	A & N Islands	0.58	0.24	0.82

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Chandigarh	0.06	0.45	0.51
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.30	0.03	0.33
29.	Daman & Diu	0.01	0.05	0.06
30.	Delhi	0.07	11.42	11.49
31.	Lakshadweep	0.03	0.08	0.11
32.	Pondicherry	0.64	1.77	2.41
	ALL INDIA:	1932.43	670.07	2602.50

Note:

1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
3. Poverty Line of Himachal Pradesh and expenditure distribution of **Jammu** & Kashmir is used to estimate poverty ratio of Jammu & Kashmir.
4. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and A & N Islands.
5. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
6. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
7. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman & Diu.
8. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

Responsibility of roads repair

†2989. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state the name of authority responsible for annual maintenance or carrying out special repair roads being constructed by National Highways Authority of India or Central Government under B.O.T. during the period of their construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIAPPA): The concessionaire is responsible for the annual maintenance or special repair of the roads being constructed by National Highways Authority of India or Central Government under Build Operate and Transfer during the concession period, at its own cost and expense.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.